SECOND DAY—6TH JUNE 1925.

Before proceeding with the discussions on the budget, the Dewan informed the House that Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan had given notice of an adjournment motion and that the Dewan had accepted it. For adopting the motion the consent of 50 members was required under the rules.

The motion read as follows :—

"That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that in view of the low percentage of the passes in the last Lower Secondary Examination which is a matter of urgent importance of recent occurrence, a Committee of non-officials and officials be appointed by Government to investigate the causes that led to the poor results and to suggest proper remedies."

MR. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN in explaining the motion said that the results of the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination recently announced showed that out of about 6,000 boys that had appeared for the Examination, only 2,000 were declared to have passed and as many as 4,000 had failed. It could not be expected with reason that all these 4,000 young boys could study in the same class for another year. It was necessary to find out the reason for such a large percentage of failures and to suggest suitable measures with a view to see whether some more of the candidates could not be made to pass. Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan was of opinion that this could be best done by a Committee consisting of both officials and non-officials. To enable him to move the discussion on the motion, he hoped that the prescribed number of members would lend their support to it.

MR. LINGE GOWDA seconded the motion.

The consent of more than 50 members having been given, the President promised to allow discussion on this question on Monday the 8th. The motion was then modified so as to read as follows leaving the question of the appointment of a Committee to be suggested at the time of discussion :—

"That this House may be adjourned for the discussion on the appointed date of the subject, *viz.*, the percentage of passes in the recent Lower Secondary Examination."

Proceeding MR. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN thanked the Dewan for the very lucid manner in which the finances of the State both during the current and the next year had been explained in his Address to the Assembly. In the course of the address, the Dewan had expressed the hope that in the next year the income and expenditure of the Bhadravati Iron Works would be balanced and that no loss was anticipated. With reference to that statement, the speaker invited the attention of the Assembly to the fact that so far a loss of Rs. 12½ lakhs under this head had to be written off. He hoped that there would be no need for similar write-offs in the next year. Referring to the Dewan's statement that "we must have the prospect of a material increase to our annual resources within the next few years to the extent of another 5 lakhs, to meet the situation," he was not so sure that there would be such an increase under miscellaneous heads to keep all the service and development heads going, and that in those circumstances, the State was in very great need of some relief in regard to subsidy. He said that it was necessary to show some reduction in the Military expenditure when the question of Subsidy was decided upon by the Imperial Government. The budget as framed shows a surplus of Rs. 41,000 after making extra provision for certain urgent miscellaneous items costing about Rs. 1½ lakhs as hereunder:—

	Rs.
Ayurvedic College	10,000
Separation Scheme	12,000
Medical	5,000
Coffee Experimental Station ...	12,500
Veterinary	6,000
Amrit Mahal Reorganisation ..	14,000
Malnad Improvement	75,000
Comptroller's Office	15,000

With reference to the last item noted above, he observed that the usual allotment for temporary establishments in the Comptroller's Office was Rs. 5,000 and that no reason was forthcoming for a larger increase in the budget year under this head. It was explained to him that the usual grant of Rs. 5,000 for temporary establishment was still there, but additional provisions on account of Reorganisation, Rs. 5,000, and Leave and Acting

Allowances, Rs. 5,000, were also absolutely necessary. That was why the budget showed a total additional grant of Rs. 15,000.

MR. ABBAS KHAN then went on to say that the principle of departmental reserves was first recognised in the year 1917-18, and out of the total of Rs. 37 lakhs set apart for such reserves, as much as Rs. 35½ lakhs have been utilized for balancing the budget from time to time, leaving a surplus of nearly 1½ lakhs in these Reserves and Rs. 5 lakhs out of the Reserves for interest and capital expenditure. In his opinion, these reserves were drawn upon with a view mainly to balance the budget. That was not a very desirable policy.

Comparing the figures for next year under the different heads of income and expenditure, the percentage on Subsidy and Palace Civil List, Sinking Fund, and Pensions would alone come to 44·1, while that of expenditure for restoration of minor tanks was only 2 per cent. It was within the knowledge of Government that the number of tanks which were in utter disrepair was between 14 and 15 thousand. Such being the case, an allotment of Rs. 7 lakhs for the purpose could not but be regarded as too inadequate and should be raised suitably if the State should prosper. The percentage of expenditure under Medical and Sanitation was 3 and had to be increased. Three-fourths of the population of the State depended on Agriculture and the Veterinary was one of the most important departments for this reason. But for every 100 rupees of income of the State, the expenditure on this department according to next year's estimates would work out to 9¾ annas. Rinderpest was prevailing in no less than 200 villages and carrying away a large number of costly bullocks and other cattle. The need therefore of enhancing the allotment under Veterinary was imperative.

The DEWAN pointed that though the percentage of expenditure on each particular department to the total income of the State might look very small by itself, yet the total of such percentages would be even more than 100. Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan replied that it might be so, but the percentages in Mysore ought to compare favourably with those elsewhere, and even in our own State these figures must compare favourably with those of the past. In regard to the comparative statement of expenditure on Departments given by the Financial

Secretary, comparing it with Madras and Bombay, he thought that there was not much use in instituting comparisons in this matter with British Provinces. He would compare the present percentage of cost with that ten years ago. The expenditure on land revenue 10 years ago was 18½ per cent of the total income, while in the next year it is expected to come to 22·5 although the Financial Secretary says that it is only 21·1. This meant that the expenditure on the Land Revenue Department has increased by 4 per cent during the past 10 years. Government ought to be able to reduce this percentage without at the same time impairing the efficiency of the departments. In 1915-16 the percentage of expenditure under Forest including Sandalwood was 50½. Next year according to figures furnished it is 88½, and that the percentage of 67 given by the Financial Secretary was evidently not correct, as the total receipts come to Rs. 37 lakhs and the expenditure to Rs. 28 lakhs, giving a percentage of 88½. Excluding Sandalwood Oil Factories, the percentage of expenditure under this department 10 years ago was 52, while the corresponding figures for next year would be 73. He further suggested the institution of enquiry as to why there should be such a marked increase. This he thought was too high and it was worth while enquiring into the cause for the rapid increase of expenditure. This percentage should be reduced as far as possible and the resulting savings utilised for extending Medical and Veterinary aid and for restoring a large number of tanks. In the Education Department the member pointed out that while the provision for the conversion of grant-in-aid schools was Rs. 2 lakhs during the current year, the corresponding figure for next year was so low as Rs. 30,000 which was quite inadequate.

Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan also brought to notice that there were too many Forest Rangers in the Districts and that their number should be reduced. He invited attention to the Dewan's promise at the last Budget Session of the Assembly that Government would look into this matter. It did not appear that any action in this direction had been taken. Besides, there were 23 temporary Rangers on a pay of Rs. 55 and they were given an allowance of as much as Rs. 45 which was too high in consideration of the pay. The Dewan pointed out that these temporary Rangers formed the special establishment

entertained for the Bhadravati scheme, that Rs. 45 represented local and house allowances and that the regular establishment of the department did not get these high allowances. Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan said that he had no objection to the fixed allowances sanctioned in the case of the regular department, but so far as temporary establishments were concerned, the allowances which almost equal the pay could not be justified.

Coming to the Department of Co-operation, the Member appreciated the intention of the Government to increase the number of societies, but it was necessary to see how many of these societies were doing good work. The cash on hand in the case of many societies was found only on paper and it was difficult to know the reason. In several instances the depositors were not even allowed to withdraw their money. No regular audit was conducted and before making any provision under this head, it was necessary that Government should look into the state of affairs of each of the societies with a view to see how many of them would have to be closed in view of irregularities of management. Such societies should be closed down without loss of time. He suggested that a special officer with a suitable staff might be appointed to conduct a thorough enquiry into the working of the societies and submit a full report as to the action to be taken in regard to them.

With regard to the Surplus Revenue of the Assigned Tract, Mr. Abbas Khan said that the main items constituting this revenue were Income-tax, Excise and the Law Courts, to which not only the Cantonment people but also those living in the City largely contributed, because many persons in the City were doing business in both the places. For these reasons he thought that all the surplus revenue of the tract should be spent on the improvement of the Bangalore City. He did not consider it right to credit this revenue to the general revenues of the State and then give a grant for the City Improvement Work. The Government was annually spending from the general revenues over 2 lakhs of rupees on Bangalore City Water Works, Rs. 60,000 on Mysore Water Works, and various other sums in the other headquarter towns. He was of opinion that these grants should not come out of the general tax-payers' money in the State, which should, with advantage, be diverted to development departments. The State, however, had a claim over the Surplus

Revenues of the Assigned Tract for reasons already stated. More than that, visitors to the Cantonment generally lived in the City. They had more things to see in the City than in the Cantonment. It was a matter of common knowledge that the administration of the Mysore Government in the various departments was really efficient and in some respects even excelled other administrations. Such being the case, it was for Government to see that the City did not leave a poor impression on the minds of distinguished visitors. He, therefore, thought that out of the 4½ lakhs received as surplus revenue, at least one half should be utilized for the development of the City by removing congestion and improving the slums, relieving the general revenues to that extent.

While a sum of Rs. 50,000 was provided for Bangalore City Improvements in the current year, the Budget Estimates for next year provide only Rs. 35,000 which would not suffice even for paying the establishments. The Municipality took it for granted that at least Rs. 50,000 would be granted next year also. If this was reduced, then the programme of the Municipality would be dislocated. In view of the resolution recently submitted by the Municipal Council in regard to the removal of congestion, it was necessary to provide 1½ lakhs for this purpose and this amount may be granted from the surplus revenues of the tract.

Another point for consideration was that whereas in the year 1909-10 the Pension Allowances amounted to Rs. 7 lakhs, the estimate under this head for the next year is as much as Rs. 14 lakhs. While praying to God that the retired officers who had worked so well under Government should be spared as long as possible to enjoy their pensions, the speaker thought that there was some need to revise the Codal Rules. He also considered that the grant of special enhanced pension to certain officers was responsible to the heavy increase under pensions.

The LEWAN pointed out that this was done only in very special cases and there were no more than two such cases within the past 5 years.

MR. ABBAS KHAN continuing said that one other point for consideration in connection with the Budget was the imperative need to raise the salaries of the Secretariat menial establishments as also of Police Constables in the two Cities at least by Re. 1. The Police Constables at present did not stick on to their appointments for a long

time, because the pay given to them was so low that one could really not expect them to maintain themselves and their families with that pay.

Similarly, the provision under Education Department should be raised with a view to give effect to the several promises held out by Government in the matter of grants for hostel buildings. If children of school-going age in rural areas were to join schools, it was necessary to attach hostels to those institutions. There were many cases in which neither a grant had been sanctioned by Government nor even private deposits utilized for hostels. He was of opinion that however good the intention of Government may be in regard to this matter, Government in their anxiety to balance the Budget curtailed grants even in respect of such necessaries. The one solution he would suggest was that all the amounts promised for hostels should be given away from out of the reserve balance of Rs. 6 lakhs shown in the budget in satisfaction of existing commitments. In conclusion, Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan requested the Dewan to announce immediately that the allotment for the Bangalore City Improvement would continue at Rs. 50,000 in the next year also.

MR. OOSMAN KHAN endorsed the remarks of Mr. Abbas Khan in regard to the increase of pay to the Police Constables and the Menial Establishments and contrasted the low pay drawn by this class of public servants in the city with that in the Cantonment. He added that the Cantonment constables got a much better start than the City Constables and were provided also with dwelling houses near the Police Stations. If the work of Government should go on smoothly, it was necessary to grant similar rates of higher pay in the city also. He was strongly of opinion that while higher officers get periodical increments of pay, the lower people should also be similarly treated.

MR. M. S. NARASINGA ROA said that there was a general complaint all over the State in regard to the inadequacy of the pay of the menial servants in the Government offices and especially so in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities. He did not see any reason why higher officers should get as much as Rs. 500,800 and above, while the menials should get only Rs. 7, 8 or 9. He failed to understand how a menial servant could live on Rs. 10 with his large family if the higher officer could not live with even Rs. 500. Whereas for every other profession a certain amount of capital was required, in Government

service no such thing is required but a mere pass in the University Examination would give him high rates of pay. In his opinion that was the reason why every one hankered after Government appointments giving up their lands in the villages. Such a state of things ought not to exist. Living in India generally was much cheaper than elsewhere and it was not right that higher officers should get the fat pay that they were getting, allowing only a miserable pittance to the menial establishments. He was strongly of opinion that the pay of the latter should be increased at once by at least 50 per cent. He added that the salaries now drawn by higher officers were unheard of in the past and it was incumbent on Government to reduce their salaries and raise those of the menial servants.

He also suggested the closure of excise shops with a view to the total eradication of the drink evil within the next 10 years. It was no exaggeration to say that the middle classes were spending more than one-half of their income on drink.

He was surprised that so many members pleaded for increased grants under Medical. He did not believe that this country really needed the drug and chemicals of the West. There were so many simple drugs available locally that could cure the worst diseases. He pleaded for a reversion to the simpler and cheaper Ayurvedic system of medicine which would result in a large reduction in the Medical budget. He was not also for increasing the grant for the Veterinary Department. If only Government were prepared to take advantage of the services of village people in the treatment of the ailments of men and cattle, a large savings could be made in the budgets of the Medical and Veterinary Departments which could be more advantageously employed in carrying education to the door of every villager. The one direction in which far more expenditure than at present would be both justified and imperative was in respect of school masters, on whom depended the education of the large number of boys in the villages. He also thought that a large part of the expenditure now incurred on the Agricultural and Engineering Departments could be saved for purposes of Education. He computed that with the savings thus effected in the above Departments, the grant for education may be raised to as much as Rs. 80 lakhs. He considered that the expenditure under Public Works was nothing more than

a waste as ten times the amount really necessary is charged to Government although the contractor would not be benefited in any way.

The other things that deserved consideration were reduction under Pension charge and Subsidy.

With reference to the anticipated revenue under Forest the member brought to notice the grave hardship caused to the rural population by levying a fee of one rupee on the raiyats for every goat brousing in State Forests. It was also necessary to release certain areas now reserved as State Forests.

He also observed that it was desirable that Government should set apart a regular percentage of its total revenues every year to meet emergent or unforeseen expenditure on such items as the flood damages and requested that this policy may be accepted and a beginning made immediately in this direction.

Lastly, MR. NARASINGA RAO said that he was not aware of any other Government starting industrial concerns with a view to make profits. The Iron Works at Bhadravati were an instance in point. The Works, he thought, must have been started in the hope that the State would soon secure its own natural outlet to the sea. This not having been achieved yet and the annual expenditure so far on the Works being beyond all justification, Government would do well to close down the Works immediately if a serious financial embarrassment should be avoided.

MR. S. C. MALIAH said that expenditure on any commercial concern could only be justified if there was an appreciable return at least some years after it had been started. But this was not the case with reference to the Bhadravati Iron Works on which a write off of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided on account of losses. The ryots' money should not be wasted in that way. The losses were increasing year by year and Government must see how that could be avoided.

Coming to the question of education, the member said that the provision for Primary Education, *viz.*, Rs. 15,80,000 was too inadequate compared with Rs. 25 lakhs granted for higher education and that the small State of Cochin spent in 1923-24 not less than Rs. 5 lakhs for Primary Education out of a total of Rs. 7 lakhs provided for all grades of education. The rural population was steeped in ignorance and it was necessary to spend more money

on Primary Education than on higher grades, especially as the ryots were subjected to all sorts of cesses like the Education Cess, Railway Cess, Land tax, etc., with no adequate return for their contribution to the general revenues. They had not even a school or dispensary at convenient distance. Similarly, the provision in the Medical, Agriculture and Veterinary Departments was also very inadequate. The supply of medicines to hospitals was insufficient. If a villager went to a distant place for medicine, he would be told that no medicines were available. The number of Veterinary institutions did not work out even at one for every two or three taluks. Mysore being an agricultural country, many more of these institutions were necessary and it was for Government to see that the allotment for this department was suitably enhanced. Similarly, sanitation in rural areas also required to be better attended to. The people were quiet so long but now they were awakened to a sense of their rights and responsibilities in consequence of their increased association with the Self-Government institutions. It should therefore be the prime duty of the Government to extend primary education in the villages more largely. The member agreed that some attempts were being made to open more schools as a result of the levy of education cess in most of the Districts. But, for the improvement of the Middle School Education it was quite necessary that more hostels should be opened. The question of attaching a hostel to each of the rural Middle Schools therefore deserved immediate attention. Government had sanctioned liberal grants under Backward Class Scholarships but in the actual distribution of these scholarships in the case of Middle Schools, the member observed the object of Government was being frustrated. He suggested the appointment of a Committee to see to the proper disbursement of these scholarships.

Under Agriculture only an allotment of Rs. 4 lakhs was made. Since Mysore is an agricultural country and 90 per cent of its population depended on agriculture, it was essential to substantially increase this grant. He was of opinion that the improvement in the general economic development of the people depended largely on the impetus given to agriculture.

The member referred to the rumored resignation of Dr. Coleman and on behalf of the raiyats expressed his deep sense of gratitude and appreciation for the yeoman services

rendered by him to the State. He wished that there was no foundation for this rumour and requested that even if it were true, Government would see that the resignation was not accepted.

For the Veterinary Department Rs. 20,000 had been sanctioned for the current year while in the next year only Rs. 11,000 had been shown for hospital necessaries. He complained that Veterinary hospitals were very poorly equipped and that while the general cry was for more grants, the existing grant itself was proposed to be curtailed. In these circumstances, he prayed that the full amount of Rs. 20,000 should be allowed to stand. Unless this were done, it would be better to close the hospitals themselves.

For the Sericultural Department there is a provision of Rs. 8,400 on account of the pay of the Superintendent. Considering that the department is under the administrative control of Dr. Coleman and there are efficiently trained supervisors in the department of reeling and rearing, this provision was unnecessary. Moreover the present Superintendent had, he said, no manner of technical knowledge. In these circumstances, he was strongly of opinion that the pay saved on account of the pay of this officer may be employed for the improvement of the industry and the officer himself should be utilised to a better purpose in some other department.

With regard to the provision of rupees 1 lakh for minor tanks, he pointed out that there were about 13,000 such tanks which were urgently in need of restoration. On account of their remaining unrestored, the raiyats were unable to grow any crop, either wet or dry, with the result that Government could not realise any revenue. He pointed out that on the one hand crops were destroyed by floods and on the other, crops could not be raised for want of water in the tanks. In both the cases Government lost revenue. In these circumstances he suggested that instead of giving small grants, special grants should be allowed for a more extensive restoration of minor tanks. In regard to major tanks, he pointed out that they were in a hopeless state of disrepair. He instanced the Maddur tank, the *atchkat* of which was raised from 1,600 to 3,600 acres, although the tank was completely silted up bringing no advantage to cultivation. This tank had not been repaired for the past 30 years. In these circumstances, he urged that a special grant be given for the project.

The DEWAN said that the work was estimated to cost Rs. 55,000 and that the Government were engaged in completing first of all the incomplete works before taking up new projects.

MR. MALLIAH represented that this was not a new project. The raiyats had been paying revenue which they could not do now with the result that the Government were losing heavily. He said that the raiyats were prepared to pay at the rate of Rs. 10 per acre and if only Rs. 10,000 were sanctioned by Government, immediate requirements would be satisfied. The Dewan promised to consider the matter.

With regard to the grant to Local Fund Dispensaries, he was of opinion that the present grant of Rs. 1,35,000 was inadequate.

The DEWAN observed that considering the actuals up-to-date, the budget provision for 1925-26 was sufficient and said that additional grants would be sanctioned by the Legislative Council if necessary.

The member pointed out that it was the poor that resorted to the hospitals and that rich men could any how manage by purchasing medicines in the open market. Whenever poor people went to the hospitals, they were told that medicines were not available. In the interests of these people he prayed that sufficient stock of European medicines be always made available in all the hospitals.

In regard to the Revenue Department, as Mr. Abbas Khan had pointed out, the expenditure has largely increased. With all that there were very many difficulties. As an instance in point, he referred to the practice of making the villagers pay on an average Rs. 50 a day whenever an Amildar comes for Jamabandi. He insisted that Government should see that their officials are more sympathetic and kind to the villagers. Such levies should be put down with a high hand. He also requested that Patte forms should he supplied free to the villagers and enough provision made in the budget on this account.

With regard to the Sub-Registry Offices, he thought there were many difficulties which should be remedied only by surprise visits of higher officers. With regard to assessment of income-tax, he vehemently deprecated the attitude of the officials and the method of obtaining confidential reports about the assets and liabilities of people. He, therefore, requested that the present method of obtaining confidential information from smaller officials

should be stopped and that the officers themselves should be directed to make confidential enquiries in their tours.

With regard to village improvements, he pointed out the inadequacy of the present provision made in the budget and stated that under that head increased provision was necessary. The member also pointed out that for drinking water wells the present grant of Rs. 40,000 was insufficient and appealed to the generosity of Government to provide at least one lakh of rupees in the budget estimates of 1925-26 considering the hardship caused to the people for want of proper drinking water.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA said that the previous practice of having local units from special communities like Vokkaligars be revived and the large expenditure now incurred on the military force saved, thus paving the way for a substantial reduction in the subsidy.

The provision of Rs. 12,000 made for a Coffee Demonstrative Farm, was not necessary as it should not be a charge on the general revenues.

He also considered that the grants under Irrigation, Medical and hospitals were inadequate and should be enhanced.

In regard to the Veterinary Department he said that while a sum of Rs. 50,000 was spent for serum in the current year, a provision of only Rs. 13,000 had been made in the next year's budget. The Dewan pointed out that the high provision in the current year was due to the large quantities of serum purchased and paid for during the current year to obviate the necessity to purchase the same next year.

The member asked that more provision should be made for combatting rinder-pest as all the agricultural operations of the raiyats depended upon the freedom of their cattle from disease.

Sericulture had given much scope to the people to improve their living as a raiyat could get five to six crops every year, whereas by agriculture they would get only one or two crops. He therefore considered that some more provision was necessary under this head, and that raiyats' children should be granted scholarships for obtaining good training in sericulture.

With regard to drinking water wells, he observed that a sum of Rs. 40,000 was provided last year, but apparently only Rs. 8,000 or 9,000 was spent. When people are suffering for want of drinking water in villages,

it was not right to allow large lapses to occur. He insisted that Government should see that every pie of the grant was utilised for the purpose intended. In reply, the Dewan pointed out that the observations of the member were not correct and that the allotment was spent and there were always demands for more allotments which the Government could not possibly comply with.

As French-Rocks is not a heavy Division, the post of the District Superintendent of Police in that Division may be replaced by an Assistant Superintendent.

With regard to the management of the Gumbuz at Seringapatam, the member said that it should be transferred from the Amildar and vested in the Deputy Commissioner. Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan added that the Gumbuz was formerly under the direct management of the Government which was later on transferred to the Commissioner and now to the Amildar. He insisted that it should go back to the Deputy Commissioner.

The FIRST MEMBER said that the matter was under the consideration of Government.

MR. LINGE GOWDA wanted to know the amount allotted to each district from provincial revenues on account of Primary Education. The Dewan replied that these details could not be given in the budget.

MR. G. K. BALIJA said that Messrs. Mahomed Abbas Khan and others pleaded for increased salary to the Police constables and menials of the Secretariat. The smaller officials of the Civil Courts also should have their pay increased. He pointed out that at present there was a very great disparity between the pay given in the Cantonment and the Bangalore City and that the work done by a Rs. 30 clerk in the Cantonment was the same as that done by the Rs. 15 clerk in the City. The result inevitably was that the lower paid clerks resorted to bribery. With regard to Courts in the Mysore City, he thought that the cost of living there was comparatively cheaper. He said that if their pay could not be increased, at least allowances be given to the officials in the Bangalore City to bring them into line with those now in the Cantonment.

As MR. ABBAS KHAN observed, against Rs. 50,000 granted to the Bangalore City Municipality in the current year only Rs. 35,000 had been provided in the next year. It is quite necessary that the surplus revenue of the Assigned Tract comprising income-tax, excise and land

revenue, which comes mainly from the city people, should be set apart for development works in the City. Much money is being spent in the Cantonment for relieving congestion. Similar steps should be taken in the City also with the aid of this surplus revenue. In Bangalore City rents are increasing making it very difficult for minor officials to find suitable accommodation. For that reason he thought that model houses should be built. He deplored the fact that while scavengers had their own huts provided by Government in the Cantonment, no such provision had been made for City scavengers He requested that Government should take up the matter seriously and make some provision in this year's budget towards those whose pay is below Rs. 100.

With regard to Village Improvement, he thought that the grant of Rs. 20,000 was insufficient to meet the demands of about 20,000 villages and requested that increased provision should be made.

With regard to the Bhadravati Iron Works, he observed that heavy losses were incurred year after year. In spite of that, Government had provided Rs. 6,50,000 for the year 1925-26. It was not possible to know even the production and he suggested that an expert be appointed to go into the matter in detail and suggest ways and means not only to avoid losses in future but also to make the Works pay. Sufficient provision should therefore be made for this purpose in the Budget Estimates for 1925-26.

MR. CHENNABASTAPPA said that steps taken for the prevention of disease among cattle were not sufficient and the Department was not in a position to inoculate all the cattle offered for inoculation last year. From last year's figures it was found that as many as 4,000 fell a prey to rinderpest and other diseases and there were no medicines to treat them. In these circumstances, he considered that instead of increasing the Veterinary establishment, retrenchments should be made and the amount saved spent on medicines and inoculation speeded up.

In regard to Village Improvement, he said that there were 20,000 villages and the amount sanctioned by Government for their improvement worked out at one rupee for each village. He complained that there were no suitable roads even for Woddar carts in the villages and that it was absolutely necessary to increase the grant for Village Improvement.

He said that three-fourths of the Minor tanks in the State were not restored without which the raiyats could not cultivate their lands. Government received its revenue from the cultivating raiyats, and unless the tanks on which their water supply depends are restored, it was impossible for them to pay land revenue, a good portion of which went towards the improvement of the Cities. He complained that although contributions had been taken from the raiyats for the restoration of tanks and estimates were prepared many years ago, the restoration work was not taken.

The member also pointed out that as much as Rs. 3½ lakhs in the Education Budget was allowed to lapse and said that every pie of the grant allowed should be spent.

MR. MALALI VENKATARAIAH said that while laying the foundation of the Maternity Hospital building at Saklespur, the Dewan had expressed the hope that the hospital would be opened before the October Session of the Representative Assembly that year. The building was ready over one year ago, but the hospital had not yet been opened. For a long time the Lady Apothecary and nurses were said to be not available, but now that these were available it was said that the hospital could not be opened for want of suitable accommodation for them. The Sub-Assistant's quarters were big enough to accommodate the Lady Apothecary also. If this was not convenient, then it was worth while placing a rented building at the disposal of the Lady Apothecary for the present. He requested that some provision must be made in the Budget estimates for the next year for the construction of quarters. The Dewan pointed out that the Senior Surgeon had reported that no accommodation was available. Mr. Venkataramiah replied that it was not difficult for Government to secure a building.

With regard to Malnad improvement work, he said that this was not being done efficiently by the District Boards. The majority of members in the District Boards came from Maidan parts of the district and it could not be expected that they would always view this work with sympathy. A better arrangement would be to constitute a committee on the lines of the Malnad Improvement Sub-Committee of the olden days with the Revenue Sub-Division Officer as chairman and a few non-official members. The Revenue Sub-Division officers had now more leisure on account of the appointment of

Special Magistrates. This committee might also be entrusted with the work of attending to wells, hospitals, supplies of medicines, etc. If this was not done, distribution of funds to all parts of the Malnad would not be uniform as had been the case during the past two years.

With regard to Veterinary Hospitals, the member did not see the justification of District Boards being asked to maintain them. This was a legitimate charge on the general revenues of the State, as without healthy cattle cultivation would be difficult and Government would not get land revenue. The District Boards were more concerned with tolls, ferries, maintenance of District Fund roads, etc., and they had no direct connection with the Veterinary Department. The Dewan invited the attention of the member to the discussions on this subject at the recent session of the Legislative Council and said that the State had sanctioned large grants under this head, the District Board contributions being only a small fraction of the total expenditure.

With regard to Special Courts sanctioned at Saklespur, Hole-Narsipur, etc., under the separation scheme, the member brought to notice that there were no suitable buildings for these courts. The result was the choultry, the musafirkhana, and temples at each of those places had all been occupied by some officer or other and his clerical staff. In order to provide suitable buildings for all these special courts, funds were urgently required and may be provided.

As regards Coffee Experimental Farm, he regretted that this work had not been taken up, though similar farms had been established in connection with sugar-cane, cotton, mulberry, etc. About 1,25,000 acres were under coffee cultivation and very large quantities of coffee were consumed in the State. Besides, this industry gave employment to a large number of people. Private efforts at improving the crop had all failed, with the result that in several places other crops were replacing coffee. The smaller planters were not in a position to bear any portion of the expenditure to start an experimental farm, but in view of the financial stringency with which the Government were faced, they also consented to pay a small contribution. The planters that had opposed the coffee cess were those who possessed very small extent of land. Opposition therefore was not of much importance and all the planters who possessed large extents were

prepared to pay the cess. In fact, in several cases it had already been paid. Coffee industry without an experimental farm was something like a railway without a workshop. It was a pity that even though both the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council had given consent to the levy of the cess, Government thought it fit to take the opinion of individual planters on this question. Opposition was not peculiar to this particular levy. In fact any cess—even the education cess—had been opposed. It was for Government to see that a coffee experimental farm was started. If funds were not available to take up the work immediately, Government might make provision in the next year's budget. All that the member wanted was a promise from Government that a farm would be started without delay.

As regards repairs to damages caused by floods, the member pointed out that the Special Sheikdar appointed for the purpose had not been coping with the work. He suggested the appointment of a special officer to conduct a detailed investigation as to the extent of damage caused to each Kodi, why the tank was silted up and how similar damage could be avoided if again rains should be excessive

The DEWAN said that the Special Sheikdar has sent up a full report on all the points referred to by the member and that there was nothing more to be reported upon. He enquired if the Public Works Department could not be trusted to do all that was necessary.

MR. VENKATARAMAIYA replied that the Public Works Department could not carry out all the repairs and damages, as they would invariably say that labour was not available and that the local people should take up the contract, with the result that nothing would be done. As an instance in point, he said that the Mangalore road was practically closed for want of a bridge on the Hemavati and no action was so far taken. The Dewan promised to enquire into the matter.

MR Z. JOHN brought to notice the large number of deaf, dumb, blind and other infirm persons that required to be cared for by the State and wanted to know what provision had been made in the budget for the purpose. The Dewan replied that it was open to the member to suggest the nature of the relief required.

It was brought to notice by one of the members that there were a large number of bridges on the Kempuhole-

Mangalore road that required urgent restoration. The District Board was prepared to contribute Rs. 50,000 which however lapsed, because Government did not take up the works. The road being an important one, suitable provision had to be made for attending to them. The Dewan replied that the matter would be considered.

In connection with the question of shifting the Yedatore town, it was pointed out that provision had to be made for water supply. The Dewan replied that a sum of Rs. 2,000 had been set apart in this connection. The member considered that it was not sufficient to meet all the expenditure in connection with the proposal—such as shifting the town, providing water, construction of the Taluk Office, etc. Besides, the lands had yet to be acquired and compensation paid. He therefore requested that the grants might be increased suitably. The Dewan promised to see what could be done in the matter during the budget year. The member also said that the provision for village improvement and primary education should be increased. He pointed out the necessity to give higher pay to the teachers without which they could not give suitable education to the boys. Lastly, he urged for the early disbursement of the potgi due to the patels for several years past on account of resettlement operations.

There was a representation that the Hoskote Doddakere bridge was in a very dangerous condition and carts could not go on it safely. In fact, more than once carts as well as motor cars had fallen down, there being no railings on either side of the bridge. The member therefore prayed that the repair of the bridge should be taken up at once. The Dewan promised to call for a report from the Deputy Commissioner. The member then urged the necessity of increasing the potgi now given to patels as they are now required to undergo training to befit themselves for better work, and said that without such increase it was impossible for them to carry on their duties efficiently.